

No.10013.A02  
PAT00003.A02

#3/A(P)  
9-18-01  
Gb.  
9-18-01  
A21

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants : Jerry A. PICKERING et al.

Group Art Unit : Unassigned

Appl. No. : 09/879,466

Examiner : Unassigned

Filed : June 12, 2001

For : SURFACE CONTACTING MEMBER FOR TONER FUSING  
SYSTEM AND PROCESS, COMPOSITION FOR MEMBER  
SURFACE LAYER, AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING  
COMPOSITION



**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, DC 20231

RECEIVED  
AUG 30 2001  
TC 1700

Sir:

Prior to examination, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

At page 6, please replace paragraph [027] with rewritten paragraph [027] as follows:

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[027] The term "organo" as used herein, such as in the context of polyorganosiloxanes and organoaminosilanes, includes "hydrocarbyl", which includes "aliphatic", "cycloaliphatic", and "aromatic". The hydrocarbyl groups are understood as including the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, and alkaryl groups. Further, "hydrocarbyl" is understood as including both nonsubstituted hydrocarbyl groups, and substituted hydrocarbyl groups, with the latter referring to the hydrocarbyl portion

A1 bearing additional substituents, besides the carbon and hydrogen. Preferred organo groups for the polyorganosiloxanes and organoaminosilanes are the alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl groups. Particularly preferred alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl groups are the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl groups, particularly the methyl and phenyl groups.

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At page 13, please replace paragraph [053] with rewritten paragraph [053] as follows:

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A2 [053] Amine functional organosilanols that may be used include primary, secondary, and tertiary amine functional organosilanols, particularly the mono-, di-, and tri- methoxy and ethoxy silanols. Suitable amine functional organosilanols include those having the formula



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At page 15, please replace paragraph [067] with rewritten paragraph [067] as follows:

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A3 [067] Regarding organoaminosilane and amorphous silica, there is reaction of organoaminosilane with surface hydroxyl groups of the amorphous silica, releasing hydrogen and capping the remaining SiO- radical. With the amine functional organohalosilanes, this endcapping reaction releases the corresponding halogen acid. Typically, the amine functional

A3  
organosilanols have an alcoholic leaving group. Use of the silazanes results in evolution of ammonia, with residual nitrogen possibly remaining as an active group.

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At pages 21 and 22, please replace paragraph [092] with rewritten paragraph [092] as follows:

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A4  
[092] Where the curative comprises a nucleophilic addition curing system or a free radical initiator curing system, one or more cocuratives may also be employed. In this regard, the use of these systems for curing fluoroelastomers can generate hydrogen fluoride. Accordingly, acid acceptors for neutralizing the hydrogen fluoride are suitable cocuratives. Examples of these acid acceptors are the Lewis bases, particularly inorganic bases such as magnesium oxide, zinc oxide, lead oxide, calcium oxide and calcium hydroxide.

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At page 36, please replace paragraph [0145] with rewritten paragraph [0145] as follows:

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A5  
[0145] External heating members 15 and 16 are in the form of hollow cylindrical rollers; their rotational directions, and the rotational directions of all the other rotating elements, are shown by their respective arrows. The rotational directions as depicted can all be reversed.

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At page 37, please replace paragraph [0150] with rewritten paragraph [0150] as follows:

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Ag [0150] Dispensing roller 26 feeds cleaning web 24 over advance roller 25, to be rolled up onto collecting roller 23. In passing along roller 25, web 24 contacts and cleans contact heating members 15 and 16.

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